The

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER 1851. [No. 28.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK :—

On WEDNESDAY evening *the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

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On *the* THIRD MONDAY *of every month, the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at 7 o'clock p. m.*

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
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VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1851. [No. 28.

THE MAHOMEDAN LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.—It is singular enough that the science of Statistics, which began to be cultivated in Europe little more than half a century ago, had its origin in India nearly two centuries and a half before Sir John Sinclair planned his Statistical Account of Scotland, the first work of any importance published in England on the subject. Those acquainted with Indian literature will see that we refer to the Ayeen Akbary, published by Abul Fazl, the minister of Akbar, while Elizabeth swayed the English sceptre. The work adverted to is one of the most remarkable ever produced in India, and seems to have owed its origin to a desire on the part of the minister to leave a memorial behind him of the splendour of his renowned patron.

The work above-mentioned contains an account of the royal establishment and of Indian antiquities, as far as a Mahomedan was capable of understanding the religion and literature of the Brahmans; gives a general sketch of the physical properties and produce of the twelve kingdoms divided into one hundred and five provinces, (*sircars,*)—comprehending two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven districts (*kusbahs*), into which the empire was parcelled out. The author also furnishes us with a detailed account of the proportion of a revenue of between nine and ten millions sterling, paid by each of these districts, and enters into particulars relative to the settlement made by order of Akbar, and the principles on which it was founded. At that time the Mogul Empire comprehended Candahar, Cabul, and Cashmere, but did not take in the peninsula South of the Krishna, so that its extent was much the same as that of the British Indian empire in the present time.

In a late paper, speaking of proprietors of soil in India, we stated generally that the assessment imposed upon the cultivators amounted to about an estimated fifth of the produce. This statement requires some explanation. According to Abul Fazl the assessment laid upon lands by ancient Hindu monarchs was, in agreement with Manoo, one-sixth, which was the rate established also in Turan; and in the Turkish empire the husbandman paid one-fifth: in very ancient times in Persia the rate was only a twelfth. Noorsheervan, about the time of the birth of Mahomed, established the rate of one-third, which rate the Caliph Omar adopted for Persia. This rate was at first established by Akbar as the rate for India, and he tried to realize it for a number of years, but failed. and revenue matters were falling again into confusion when, in the fifteenth year of his reign, the whole subject was committed to the Rajah Toder Mull and Mozuffer Khan. The principle they went upon was, to ascertain how much revenue had been actually collected for a series of years, and to take the average of this actual collection as the rate that should in future be demanded. Of the settlement they made our author says.—"This settlement is *somewhat less* than the former one; however there had hitherto been *a wide difference* between the settlement and receipts." What this difference amounted to he does not tell us, and his book does not furnish us with the data by which we might make a calculation of it: probably he did not wish to inform us what he meant by *somewhat less,* the *wide difference* of the next sentence he intended to explain it. Intelligent cultivators with whom we have conversed estimate what is actually demanded in the present day at from one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce, according to chance or circumstances. Now all writers, native and English, agree that the assessment of Toder Mull is the only one since his time that ever has been regularly and legally established, all advances on it being considered oppressive or illegal. On these grounds we stated that the demand made by the agents of Akbar was about one-fifth of the produce, according to the rule considered reasonable in Turkey, and other Mahomedan countries; probably, however, it varied as at present from one-fourth to one-fifth. Such an assessment would not have been oppressive if that had been all that was demanded. Akbar, however, had to abolish the capitation tax, paid by all not of the Mahomedan religion, and a string of forty petty and vexatious imposts, and to reduce the customs from ten per cent. to five per cent. to give effectual relief to his subjects. His successors however, reimposed many of those taxes, and the inferior agents of Government, under various pretexts, often levied taxes, which were never carried to account. To prevent at once the accumulation of balances, and to encourage the ryots to improve the lands, Akbar ordered a settlement to be made for ten years, and the demands on the ryots for all that period to be the same. Abul Fazl also gives us the collections for a term of nineteen years, the period of a lunar cycle, with the idea that the average of the collections in these nineteen years should be taken as the basis of any future change required to be made after the ten years had expired. He fixes upon the number Nineteen, as he supposes that the reasons depend chiefly on the moon, and that after nineteen years they return nearly in the same order. It is not a little curious that almost all the leases of land, given in the lowlands of Scotland, are for this indentical period of nineteen years. The accounts seem to have had a system of meteorology, although ignorant of the name.

THE NAGPORE MISSION.—We have not had occasion during the course of our editorial labours to refer to the proceedings of the Nagpore Mission. We are disposed to lay the blame of our silence on our Nagpore friends rather than ourselves, inasmuch as they have failed to supply us with information regarding their labours; and as they publish no annual report it really has been impossible for us to do them any kind of justice. We have now gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of sufficient *data* to enable us to draw up a brief outline of the Missionary work carried on at that station. Let us commence with one or two preliminary remarks. Nagpore is the only city occupied as a Mission station in all the vast region usually denominated Central India. If we except Jubbulpore, which is to be, or recently has been, occupied by a Missionary, Nagpore is the only Mission station which meets the eye towards the North, after we quit Nuggur and Malligaum, until we reach the far-distant banks of the Ganges; vast and fertile regions—but wholly abandoned to horrible idolatry. For this reason, was there nothing else to interest us in the Nagpore Mission, it would neccessarily attract the sympathy of the Christian heart: it is a single lamp amid a boundless tract covered by gross darkness—solo witness for Christ, to the tribes and languages of Central India.

The Nagpore Mission owes its origin to the Christian zeal and liberality of a pious officer, long resident at the station, who at once subscribed a sum exceeding two thousand pounds—a measure of liberality of which as yet there are but few examples in the Christian Church, but which we are assured will find frequent imitators, as the Church rises to her high calling, and with enlarged heart prepares to obey the Redeemer's parting command.

The Mission was commenced early in 1845 by the Free Church of Scotland: the Missionaries are two in number, the Rev. Messrs. Hislop and Hunter. Three stations are occupied.—the City of Nagpore itself; Seetabuldee, the seat of the British Residency, which is about a mile and a half from the city; and Kamptee, the British cantonment, which is at the distance of ten miles from Nagpore. In Kamptee and Seetabuldee the great body of the population are camp-followers, and nearly all are Tamil or Teloogoo people from Southern India, who retain their own languages and have very little intercourse with the Maratha population of the neighbouring districts. The Capital itself is almost exclusively occupied by Maratha people.

Educational operations are vigorously carried on by the Mission. In Kamptee the English School has about a hundred pupils; and the one in Seetabuldee, nearly half that number. In the Capital itself, amid the Maratha people, the Missionaries would be delighted to find a great demand for English education; but English is not there the high way to wealth as it is (or is fancied to be) in the great Presidency towns; the native Government transacts almost all its business in the Oriental languages; and probably it has not in its gift five situations which it requires a knowledge of English to fill. The pupils of the Nagpore English School are generally under thirty: vernacular education is therefore most earnestly prosecuted in Nagpore,—the pupils amounting to nearly 300. Among these, it is interesting to observe, are some females; but the Brahmanical influence is as yet too strong to allow female education to be carried out to the extent the Missionaries desire.

The Gospel has been preached in Nagpore to an extent that has diffused some acquaintance with its leading truths, more or less throughout the Capital. The late Mr. Apler, the last survivor of the once hopeful German Mission to the Gonds, the members of which were in the inscrutable providence of God so rapidly cut off—was for some time associated with the Nagpore Mission, and devoted himself wholly to preaching the Word. None seem to have been converted through his labours; but those labours were not useless, and the Missionaries, in conversing with the natives, often hear the emphatic testimony that Mr. Apler was "a good man."

The importance of Missionary tours is fully recognized and acted on by the Mission: during these tours, portions of Scripture and tracts are diligently put in circulation. In the Capital itself they are slowly disposed of; but not so in the surrounding districts. Be it remembered that the books are sold, not gratuitously distributed. The Nagpore Mission as zealously entered into the plans of the Bombay Tract and Book Society regarding the sale of books, and the results have been decidedly encouraging.

Connected with the Mission, the Tamil and Teloogoo baptized persons amount to twenty-seven, the Marathas to two: people who may be held as catechumens, drawn in some cases by relationship to the converts, seventeen.

The case of Baba Pandurang, a Brahmanical convert of the Mission, must be still remembered by many of the friends of Missions. He was subjected for a long period to the most fearful persecution; and unhappily the British Resident could not, or thought he could not interfere to mitigate his sufferings. We fear that similar cases of oppression may occur again. A man of middle or low caste may become a Christian, and little be said about it; but we should argue from the past that no member of the Brahmanical body will join the Christian Church in Nagpore, without the most determined opposition from an infuriated priesthood and a priest-ridden Government. On this account the Nagpore Missionaries deserve our deepest sympathy, for their position under a native Government, which at best is but half tolerant, is peculiarly trying. On the other hand, they have not to contend against the element of European infidelity which has been abundantly manifested in the great Presidency towns, and which, when transfused into the native mind generates a deep and fixed abhorrence of the Gospel, which is far more hopeless than the grossest superstition, or the most untamed pride of Hinduism.

We cheerfully reproduce the following Circular in the of the "Guardian," and hope in our next issue to notice appeal set forth in it, and also some new publications of Bombay Tract and Book Society:—

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

Of late there has been a new and most encouraging demand for the publications of the Bombay Tract and Book Society. In 1850 the number of copies issued was, in Marathi, 55,816; Gujarathi, 5,055; Hindustnani, 2,763; other languages, English not included, 3,835; total 67,514. This is about double the number of previous years; and the fact that, almost without exception, they were put into circulation by sale, affords a well grounded hope that for the most part they will be carefully preserved and read.

Twenty-six new publications, in different languages, were adopted in 1850, several of which at the close of the year remained to be carried through the press. Since the commencement of the present year, fourteen new works have been approved. Some of these are substantial volumes, and will be important additions to the Christian vernacular literature of Western India. One only is in English, viz., a Life of Muhammad, written with special reference to the circumstances and wants of native readers. This it is expected will make a volume of about 200 pages, 18mo., and when published, will without delay be translated into the vernacular languages. The adoption of four or five new tracts is now under consideration, and several works of a larger and more important character are in course of preparation for the Society.

Since the commencement of the present year 30,000 copies of the Society's most popular standard tracts, and 20,000 copies of new publications, have been printed. The larger works are still in the press, while several of the new works are yet waiting to be printed. A number of the Society's publications for which there is a constant demand, are also out of print. It should be added that printing bills to the extent of Rs. 400, which remained due at the close of 1850, are chargeable against the ordinary income of the present year; also that a considerable sum remains to be realized in order to complete the payment of the premises recently purchased for the Society's Depository.

That these demands may be met, and the operations of the Society carried on in a manner at all corresponding to the wants of the times, a greatly increased expenditure is required.

It is, the Committee believe, sufficiently obvious that a very large part of the native population may now be reached and influenced by means of the press. And it is difficult to see how, in present circumstances, the light can be effectually diffused throughout the country by any other means. Nothing but the want of funds prevents the Committee from greatly extending their operations. But for this, the number of works published and circulated would be greatly increased, and a system of colportage established for carrying these publications to the most distant villages. The contributions of the friends of native enlightenment must, however, determine the extent of the Society's operations. To them this brief statement is commended, in the confident expectation of a generous response.

GEO. MOORE, *President.*
R. W. HUME, } *Members.*
J. M. MITCHELL, }

Bombay, 29th July, 1851.

*** We improve this opportunity to inform the friends of the Society that a large supply of valuable English books has recently been received for sale from the Parent Society in London. A number of these are especially designed for children and youth.

THE HARMONY OF PROPHECY. *By Rev. Dr. Keith*, 1851.—This is the last published work of Dr. Keith, the well known author of "Signs of the Times," and other works on the Prophecies. Its aim seems to be to exhibit the entire testimony of Scripture concerning each of the great events that are destined to succeed one another in the history of our race until the consummation of all things. To facilitate this, tables are furnished where each particular of the coming things is tracked from one book to another all the way through the Bible. It may be called a concordance of unfulfilled Prophecy, given *in extenso*, with remarks of the author connecting the different subjects. It is yet incomplete, a second part being promised. The predominating idea in the construction of this book is to draw up, in a kind of battle array, the passages regarded by the author as parallel in sense, in order that the reader, seeing their mutual resemblance, may also be led to regard them as parallel. And let it not be thought that this is a feeble way of presenting one's views on such a subject: it is oftentimes a most effectual way. Of course a person may err in deciding what passages of the Bible are parallel and what are not, just as he may err in the interpretation of a single passage. Two passages of twenty words each may agree exactly to the extent of nineteen words, and differ only at the twentieth, but this difference may be as great as the distance from pole to pole. This renders a high degree of caution necessary; but it in no way militates against the fact that the comparison of Scripture with Scripture is a most important aid in the study of the Bible.

It is well known that Dr. Keith advocates the doctrine of the premillennial and personal advent of Jesus Christ. Without at the present time entering upon discussion of this particular view, or criticism of the work cited, we will avail ourselves of the opportunity to make some remarks on the subject of unfulfilled Prophecy.

first we would say that this part of revelation is by means to be neglected. Peter is speaking of this hen he says, "Whereunto ye do well that ye take heed"; nd in the Apocalypse a blessing is more than once pro- ced on him that shall rightly read this book. The er of incongruous and fantastic theories that have out of this study have prejudiced many against it. should be considered that those evil results are very icuous and matters of notoriety, while there may be mmense amount of benignant influence upon the rch generally, springing from these futurities, that is liscernible and appreciable. Nor would we say that he erroneous theories that have been broached concern- them have been productive of evil alone; they may ve served at times to counteract the tendency to lose he's self in the present, by the assurance that unconceiv- d glory of some kind or other awaits mankind in the fu- ture. How very erroneous were the notions concerning the Messiah, prevalent among the Jews at the time of Christ's first advent; yet was not their influence wholly bad: and probably the Book of Revelation has this effect upon those who scarcely understand the purport of a single chapter in it, namely, it produces the impression, that God, before he dismisses this earth from his hand, will make it the theatre of grander manifestations than any that have gone before.

Second.—A man should not surrender his mind exclusively or unduly to the prophetic parts of Scripture. It is worthy of notice that the Book of Revelation is introduced by three chapters (2—4) that are almost altogether preceptual. Nothing can exceed the earnestness and pathos of the appeals relating to personal holiness contained in these chapters. By their position they seem to tell us that purity of heart, and a life distinguished by conformity to the Word of God, constitute the best preliminaries to an insight into that future whose veil is lifted up in the Apocalypse. And if it be said that the truths of Prophecy are themselves instrumental in sanctification, we reply that they cease to be so when we are led by them to disregard in any degree the rest of Scripture. Paul gloried in the cross of Christ, whereby he was crucified unto the Word, and the Word unto him.

Third.—The probability is, that when the Prophecies shall be fulfilled, every mouth will be stopped, and all stand confounded. Every man's theory will be found defective. Some of course will be more right than others; but they who are most right will be overwhelmed with astonishment and admiration as they behold "things which eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, and which have not entered into the mind of man." Let any one put himself into the position of those who lived before the appearance of Christ on earth, and consider the immense difficulties in the way of them obtaining anything like a complete view of the coming Saviour and of his work. Would David or would Daniel, had they been then on earth, have witnessed without amazement the scenes of Gethsemane and Calvary? It seems to me that such considerations as these are valuable, as tending to increase kindliness and forbearance in our discussions touching the things that are to come. Nor should this lead us to make light of the knowledge actually obtained. Truths of unspeakable importance concerning the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world were known before he himself was made manifest to Israel; and we have every reason to believe that we may obtain certain and very valuable knowledge concerning the future manifestation of the Son of God, and the glory of the Church, and the marriage of the Lamb, and the subjection of all things to himself. If prophets themselves could say, "We know in how well would it become all students of Prophecy serve a similar modesty: "For now we see through darkly; but then face to face."

GREAT MORAL EXPERIMENT.—It is interesting instructive to notice how much the minds of men fenced by a word. Many religious persons would puzzled were we to speak of the importance of in matters of religion, who would quite com- If we used the word *faith* instead of *confidence*, although the two terms mean the very same thing. In general society it is understood that you may accuse a person of *a convenient lapse of memory* without directly charging him with a *falsehood*, though it is hard to see wherein the difference lies. It is the same with the word *experiment* used in the title of this paper; it means properly a *trial*, or, as Lord Bacon would express it, a *questioning of nature*, and yet many a person of education would be startled at the use of the term "moral experiment," who would not object to "moral trial." Why then, it may be said, use uncommon expressions?—we answer by asking, why make notes convertible into sovereigns, since a pound note and a sovereign are of equal value? Our English legislature during the war with France made notes, which were not convertible into gold, a legal tender; and what was the consequence?—the note which was before worth a gold guinea less one shilling fell in value till it became only worth one guinea less eight shillings. If we use technical terms without constantly converting them in the mind into those that are in common use, expressive of their real meaning, those terms will soon change their value; and the use of them will only confirm men in their errors, instead of leading them into truth. But who is the conductor of this moral experiment of which you speak?—is it man? no:—*it is God*. How absurd!—as if the Omniscient did not know all things, and needed to make an experiment, or, if you will, a trial of anything! Softly good friend. We take it for granted that you have read the Bible, and heard of the "trial of faith"; now that phrase just means "an experiment regarding the confidence" in God, that the person whose faith is tried possesses. You have read of God's "tempting Abraham"; I have been told by commentators and divines that "to tempt" is an old English verb used in the sense of "to try," which is neither more nor less than "to make an experiment on." So that at least the sense of Scripture is on our side. But how can this apply to the Omniscient, who knows all our inmost thoughts? A philosopher makes experiments with a twofold object,—first to enlighten his own mind, and dispel his own ignorance, in which sense God can never be said to make an experiment; but, secondly, the philosopher makes frequent experiments to enlighten the minds of his pupils, and instruct them in the things with which he himself is already well acquainted; in which sense the whole providential government of God is a varied series of trials, constituting in fact one grand moral experiment on the nature of man. The object of this experiment is to hold up the mirror to the whole intellectual creation of God,—to show them into what a depth of misery the self-will of the creature, while searching for happiness in disunion from the Creator, plunges itself; and how great the bliss of those is who cast themselves into the embrace of a reconciled Heavenly Father. Is not this then an object truly worthy of Him who is wonderful in counsel and mighty in working? Will the common herd of historians tell for what purpose the world was made, and for what end it is sustained?—surely not: that one nation called civilized should hold in its oppressive grasp all the neighbouring tribes, after affixing to them the degrading name of "barbarian," and murdering millions of them: surely not,—that one man, denominated a hero, should wade through the blood of slaughtered thousands to the throne of a king of kings! For what purpose then is it other than these, as far as we can learn from the bulk of historians? Some ideal perfection of humanity, which is to be reached by sufferings like those the Romans inflicted on the Samnites and their Italian neighbours,—Cæsar on the Gauls, the Goths on the Romans, the Turks on the Greeks, and Europeans on all the savage and imperfectly civilized nations with whom they come in contact.—No: in all the revolutions of nations we are to trace with the illustrious Niebuhr—prince of historians—the operations of a Providence, whose designs are far beyond the ken of those who look only at the surface of events, but are discoverable by those who in a spirit of humility search them out. No page of history repeats what went before. The antediluvians were placed in circumstances fitted to show human

nature in one aspect, and the post-diluvians so as t[o] exhibit it in another. The Jews, Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Indians, Chinese, and modern Europeans have all been men, but men so placed as to exhibit different phases of humanity; and we shall never again have humanity exhibited in any of those lights. What else God is about to show to the world we pretend not to know; what new experiments on the wisdom or folly of nations are to be made time will reveal. We have no doubt, however, that revolutions and changes as wonderful as any that have hitherto been exhibited, if not more so, await the contemplation, and will call forth the adoration of the observers of Providence in the ages that are to come,—all tending to humble the creature, exalt the Creator, and increase the blessedness of those the rule of whose life is love to God and love to man.

"MIXTURE OF TWO SEXES IN ONE PERSON."—Like our immortal predecessor Addison, who in his speculations —those "pieces of old plate, whose weight is still regarded though the fashion is lost"—*fair-sexed it* to such an extent as to disgust that contemporaneous woman-hater, Dean Swift, we "think it absolutely necessary to keep up the partition between the two sexes, and to take notice of the smallest encroachments which the one makes upon the other." With our very exalted idea of woman's mission, and of the holy influences which female purity, delicacy, modesty, and piety are calculated to exert, we can never fail to magnify the moral beauty with which she has been invested, and the moral dignity with which she has been crowned—a beauty and dignity that have indeed elevated her to a rank in the creation "a little lower than the angels"; and while we labor in our speculations to give greater depth, and sensibility, and delicacy to her affections, enlarge her understanding, purify her taste, adorn her manners, and dignify her character, we shall never cease to "make use of the most gentle methods to bring her off from any little extravagance into which she may sometimes fall." How often have we exultingly said that England has more reason to be proud of Mrs. Hemans, so holy and pure, than France of Mad'lle Le Fevre, (afterwards Madame Dacier,) when *unmarried*, the translator of the vile and licentious Anacreon, when *married* of the vile and licentious Horace and Plautus. It would have been more to her credit to have burned those versions unpublished, as Henault did his translation of Lucretius at the instance of his confessor, than to have printed them and received the praise of Boileau, that her's ought to deter any person from a translation of Anacreon into verse. Our object at present is to condemn a female extravagance which is making its appearance in an antipodal part of the world, among the ladies of America. It consists in the adoption of an "amphibious dress," in the immodest custom of gentlewomen literally "wearing the breeches." Our daily contemporaries have made this extravagance the subject of their editorial lucubrations; but they have taken quite an opposite view of it: one regarding it as an improvement; the other, as a mischievous innovation; the former commending it in ecstatic terms, as an evidence of the progressive "enfranchisement of women," the latter condemning it utterly, as if he felt it difficult to imagine a grosser insult to woman, insulting to her good sense, her virtue, and her delicacy; and with the latter we agree. How horrified our good old Scotch ancestors of two centuries ago would have been at this extravagance,—the following extract from the "Kirk Session Register," of Perth, showing the consequences then of "putting on the breeks," plainly tells us:—'April 16th 1632. Conform to citation, compeared Janet Gibson, a servant lass, who is accused of indecent wantonness in putting men's clothes upon her. She answered that she simply drew upon her a pair of breeks, and cast them off immediately, and she promises never to do the like hereafter: she is committed to ward, therein to remain the space of three hours." At the present crisis, should not every young woman who adopts the "amphibious dress" be committed to ward, therein to remain till she is thoroughly cured of the indecent wantonness? If this extravagance prevails universally, what will be the result? The "mutual regard between the two sexes," the mutual influence of the male and female worlds, wh[ich] "tend to the improvement of each of them," will be com[pletely] destroyed. The shadow of the degrees which is gone down in the sun-dial of woman's improvement will return backward many centuries. Our immortal pr[e]cessor, Addison, in animadverting on the ladies' ri[di]dresses of his day, makes the following sagacious rem[ark] which we quote as a caution to all young women wh[o] amphibiously inclined:—"For my part," he says, "I [do] one general key to the behaviour of the fair sex. Wh[en] see them singular in any part of their dress, I conclud[e] is not without some evil intention; and therefore quest[ion] not but the design of this strange fashion is to smite m[en] effectually their male beholders. Now to set them rig[ht] in this particular, I would fain have them consider with themselves whether we are not more likely to be struck by a figure entirely female, than with such an one as we may see every day in our glasses. Or, if they please, let them reflect upon their own hearts, and think how they would be affected shou'd they meet a man on horseback, in his breeches and jack-boots, and at the same time dressed up in a commode and a night-raile." While on this subject, we might "mark down" several other little extravagances, did time and space permit. But the modern exhibitions of fashionable folly are so ephemeral that the abuses we seek to correct might pass away while we are animadverting on them, and our speculations become antiquated before the ink with which they are written is dry, and be thrown by as the mere *caput mortuum* of literature. As we were thinking on these things, our eye fell upon the following piece of raillery, which looked so like "a satyr peeping over the shoulder of the graces," that we resolved to show it to our readers:—

"Uglies."—Such is the expressive and appropriate name given to the preposterous blue shades which it is now the custom of ladies in the country and on the coast to attach to their bonnets, by way of shelter from the sun. A facetious periodical, named 'The Month,' illustrates pictorially a case of extreme susceptibility in a crab, which was frightened into fits by observing a lady in an "ugly" moving along the sea-beach with a book in her hand. In a still pleasanter vein the "Jersey Times" laments the introduction of the "ugly" in the following lines:—

"Oh age of reverses, and times of disorder!
On which forlorn poets in vain would write sonnets:
Once 'all the blue bonnets were over the border,'
Now, all the blue borders are over the bonnets."

We shall say nothing of the "Polka," but merely to ask the gentle wearers of it, if the good old practices were revived, whether they would not be likely to incur the penalty of poor Janet Gibson.

We shall write more seriously hereafter on woman's mission, for we can imagine no subject of greater importance. Meanwhile we conclude this light piece with an extract from a little work by Adolphe Monod, entitled 'LA FEMME:' 'Entre la mission generale de l'humanite et la mission speciale de l'epouse, il y a pour la femme une troisième mission, speciale quant à la première, generale quant à la seconde, propre à la femme et commune à toute femme, celle que j'ai expliquee d'apres les Ecritures, où Moïse la definit en appelant la femme "l'aide de l'homme," et Saint Paul en l'appelant "la gloire de l'homme." Puisque la premier merite d'une femme, apres la crainte de Dieu, est dans les humbles vertus de la vie domestique, le premier soin d'une fille après ceux qu'elle donne à son âme, doit être à se former ces vertus intérieures et cachées. Défiez-vous des maxim[es] d'un siècle égoïste et charnel, que ne cherchant dans [la] jeune fille qu'un agréable jouet pour tromper l'ennui q[ui] dévore, l'affuble à la hâte des grâces brillantes, au lie[u] l'orner à loisir des grâces utiles. Un éclat vaniteux, développement précoce, une science mal digérée, mémoire chargée sans pitié pour l'intelligence, les t[ra]de fantaisie mis en première ligne, voilà le clinquan[t] l'éducation du jour préfère pour nos filles à l'or pur [de] instruction solide et bienfaisante, précieuse devan[t] et devant les hommes. Je le crois sans peine, mes sœurs: c'est que ce clinquant serait pour lui, au cet or pur sera pour vous et pour votre maison. tends vous exclure d'aucune étude sérieuse, p[ar] ne veux vous interdire aucun genre légitime

vres—vous sans scrupule à cette culture de l'imagination, de la litterature, de l'art, qui, tout en développant un côté essentiel et trop négligé de l'esprit humain, aide au salutaire empire que vous souhaitez d'exercer, en ajoutant à vos moyens de plaire. Seulement, mettez chaque chose à sa place, et rangez vos objets d' étude selon l'intérêt de votre mission. Avant tout, soyez vous-mêmes, soyez femmes, et ne sacrifiez jamais au faux goût des hommes les occupations distinctive de votre sexe."

The following is an extract from the diary of a minister,—giving an account of an interview with Dr. Achilli, in London, a few days after his escape from the Inquisition of Rome :—

"*March* 3rd, 1851.—I have just returned from a delightful interview with Dr. Achilli at Dr. Steane's house, where several friends were assembled.

"The Doctor spoke Italian, which was interpreted to us by Mr. Torna. The statements which were made were as follows :—

"Dr. A. had received kind treatment from the gaolers in prison : his gaoler did not carry out the strict injunctions received from the authorities, but supplied the Doctor with his Bible, and allowed him to hold converse with the other prisoners : among them he preached the Gospel, he trusts not without effect.

"Dr. A. says that *in London* there are more papists, numerically, than in Rome. In that city popery is giving way in the hearts of the people : very many are infidels : many again are aware that Popery and the Bible are opposed to each other, and although ignorant of the contents of Scripture, yet attach their faith to its authority.

"It seems to be a fact, however, that whilst papacy is weakening at the centre, it is strengthening at the extremities. Dr. A. said that in Scotland there were eighty priests and four bishops—that in Liverpool, Manchester, &c., he had assured Protestants that Rome was gaining strength in those and other such large towns, and he had warned them that they should remember their commission for upholding the truth.

"Respecting papacy in its moral aspect, Dr. A. said that it was worse than infidelity, seeing that it assumed the name and offices of Christ : that whilst it beloved us to love the people who professed Romanism we were bound to regard the system itself with holy indignation. As regards the return of the Pope to Rome, Dr. A. said it was scarcely probable,—for the Pope knew that he had no longer a party there, nor the means of creating one. Dr. A. said that God had sent the spirit of confusion into their counsels, so that they could no longer conduct the system as heretofore. That system he described as consisting of *buying* friends by lucrative appointments, as of cardinals ; of conciliating and winning over even kings by large loans of money. In this remark he strikingly illustrated the Scriptural mark of the "harlot" ; that "she committed fornication with the kings of the earth." He expressly said, "are great men such as Lamartine &c. in the way of the Pope, then the plan has been to give them dignities."

"Dr A. said that he had given about 600 copies of the Scriptures away, and his friends about 1,400 more. One man, a coffee-house keeper, had read the four Gospels in I think one day, and had finished the New Testament in two days more : that several people were to be seen reading them in public.

"When he (Dr. Achilli) first circulated them, the people doubted whether they were genuine ; he told them to compare them with the Vulgate. In this way their objections were removed.

"Dr. Achilli is, they say, the first man who, since the rise of the Papacy, has preached the doctrine of justification by *faith alone* in Rome, and the first one who has circulated an Italian New Testament in that city.

"In Rome he did not preach in the papal edifices, but in his own house, which was crowded.

"Thus has the Lord magnified his name over Pharoah. May this Antichrist speedily fall to rise no more. Amen."

Romanism in America.—It is remarkable that in the United States of America the greater portion of the Romish hierarchy is composed of foreigners,—only eleven of the thirty-three bishops being natives of the country. Of 1,220 Romish priests, only 170 were born in the United States. The *New York Catholic Herald* states that the priests belong to different countries as follows :—

Ireland.....	420	Germany	250
France	220	Other Foreign Countries...	160
America.....	170		
		Total.....	1,220

Many of them have but an imperfect knowledge of the language, and possess little if any influence, except among the immigrants. A large portion are supported, in whole or in part, by funds received from Europe. In almost every respect the Protestant ministry and the Romish priesthood of the United States present a striking contrast : the former are thoroughly American, and their influence pervades the whole country. Much is now being done to benefit the immigrants, and conversions from Romanism are frequent.

SELECTIONS.

European.

Excesses of the Neapolitan Government.—Unfortunately the interests of true liberty, one of the results of the eventful year has been to produce a disposition to regard with comparative reckless oppression of established foreign governments with the upper classes of society, in particular, it has been too much the fashion to reject all complaints of violence and outrage, except such as are directed against successful republicans, and hence it has happened that the concurring recent accounts of travellers and writers in the Kingdom of Naples have fallen on inattentive ears. They have informed us that at present even a persecution is raging in that country, which in cruelty and wickedness surpasses even the reign of the Sans-culottes in France in 1793. To imprisonment are added the pains of torture and the outrages of confiscation ; and so large has been the scale on which this tyranny has been enacted, even under guise of a constitutional form of Government, that 40,000 prisoners are supposed now to throng the state-prisons of Naples. The horrors that have not unfrequently followed in the wake of republicanism may have steeled the hearts of many of the best friends of liberty, and have induced them to regard as perfectly justifiable any means by which they may be averted ; and people soon lose sight of the truth, that a tyranny increases the danger of violent changes, at the same time that it renders them not only lawful but necessary.

But when we find Mr. Gladstone writing to Lord Aberdeen on the subject of this Neapolitan persecution, and we read his first letter which has recently been published, we may be sure that circumstances of no ordinary extent or urgency has called forth the pen of the one statesman, or procured the attention of the other. The least aggravated of the charges brought by Mr. Gladstone against the Court of Naples is that which relates to the persecution of the entire body almost of the parliamentary opposition, under a constitution which the king has sworn to observe. It appears that the Chamber of Deputies met at Naples to the number of 140, and that of this number a majority of 76, besides some others who had been deprived of offices, had either been arrested or had gone into exile. Thus the Representative Chamber, after being regularly formed, was suppressed in the teeth of the law. Although any interference with personal liberty is specially prohibited by the law of Naples, except by a constituted tribunal, not only has this miserable violence been done to an important branch of the legislation but people are imprisoned by the thousand on the mere word of a minister, or on that even of a police agent.

In cases where the mockery of a trial is resorted to, trumped-up charges are raised by perjured witnesses, are investigated ; and, whether the imprisonment be just or unjust, the prisons are so full that no medical men go near them, and seldom even will the officers enter the dungeons unless it be at night. Mr. Gladstone relates some instances of this tyranny from his own knowledge, and that particularly of Carlo Poerio, a constitutional minister of the Crown, astonishes us with the audacious wickedness of the wretches by whom it is carried on. Such a concentration of palpable falsehood, subornation of perjury and corruption, even in the judgment-seat, the state trials of other countries at the present day happily do not present ; and the victim of this diabolical persecution was chained night and day, with irons of 30 lbs. weight, to another prisoner, from whom he was never separated even for a moment. In February last his health broke down, and he has since been removed to the Fortress of Ischia.

This is not a solitary exception to a system of public justice, but an example of a public tyranny the most miserable on record, yet not the less lamentable. Moderate and enlightened men are the victims whom the Government recklessly persecute. We are glad to find that public attention in England has been aroused in this direction, and trust most earnestly that the indignation and horror with which these atrocities have been regarded by Mr. Gladstone and others will at length bring the moral influence of Britain to bear on the base and perfidious Court of Naples.

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Science was held at Ipswich on Wednesday the 2nd July last. Professor Airy, the Astronomer Royal, was elected President of the Association.

Sir David Brewster, before resigning the chair to his successor, noticed in a tone of complaint the neglect shown by the Government to scientific pursuits, and to scientific men, and he alluded particularly to the refusal of the application of the Association, backed as it was by the Royal Society, to have a powerful reflecting telescope stationed for the examination of the nebulæ of the Northern hemisphere. Sir David then passed a high eulogy upon Prince Albert, who had so prominently come forward as the patron of science and the arts ; and he spoke in an enthusiastic manner of the Crystal Palace and its contents, as the magnificent result of the Prince's patronage and active exertions in promoting the success of the Exhibition.

Professor Airy read his presidential address rapidly but distinctly. He touched lightly on the progress of science in all branches during the last year, more particularly on those with which the British Association is more closely connected, and pointed out what the Association has done for the furtherance of its great objects. He spoke of the persevering efforts of Lord Rosse to perfect the mechanical arrangements of his great reflecting telescope, in which considerable improvements had been made ; also of the labours of Mr. Ross in the improvements of chromatic instruments. From astronomical instruments he proceeded to notice the discoveries that have been made by their means, the dispersion of the nebulæ into distinct systems of stars, the three new planets, and the ascertainment of the distance of the nearest star to our solar system. With regard to the recent excitement

regarding M. Foucault's experiments, rendering visible the rotation of the earth, the President stated that there were special adjustments to be made for different latitudes before any correct deductions could be drawn from the vibrations of the pendulum independently of the earth's rotation. In reference to investigations respecting terrestrial magnetism, he alluded particularly to Professor Faraday's discovery of the magnetic property of oxygen, and the important bearing it might have in elucidating the mysterious phenomena of the magnetism of the earth, though as yet it had not been subjected to sufficient examination to have any practical value. Before leaving the subject of astronomy, the President adverted to some experiments recently made in America, from which it would appear that electricity is transmitted through iron wires with the velocity of 15,000 miles per second, and to the applicability of the rapid transmission of electricity to noting corresponding celestial phenomena. The other branches of science were noticed very briefly, and in none of them were any remarkable advances to be recorded. In the improved appliances of mechanics, a new construction of diving-bell, consisting of an elongated tube, was mentioned, by means of which works at the bottom of the sea could be conducted with greater facility. The President observed that this country had no academy of sciences supported by the Government; but he had the satisfaction to state that they had granted a sum of £1,000 annually to assist in promoting scientific researches. He concluded by alluding to the patronage which Prince Albert had bestowed on science and the arts, as exemplified by the magnificent collection of the world's industry, promoted and completed by his sanction and active exertions.

As an illustration of the persevering industry of the Astronomer Royal, Professor Sedgwick stated that when appointed to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, there were the observations of eighty years not reduced, and the herculean task of reducing this mass of valuable ore into practical form had been assiduously accomplished by Professor Airy, with assistants acting under his directions, and he had so far brought up the arrears, that the observations made at the Observatory up to Saturday last were reduced to practical form.

M. BOUTIGNY, on Monday, thrust his hands into a pot of melted iron, prepared for the purpose at the foundry of Messrs. Ransome and May. At a few minutes before seven o'clock, a large party assembled at the reception-room, and proceeded with the French philosopher to the place of fiery ordeal. A pot of glowing metal, red hot from the furnace, being placed before M. Boutigny, this gentleman having damped his right hand with a little water, plunged it with perfect impunity into the mass. The sensation, he assured the spectators, was one of cold rather than heat, and he gave the following rationale of the phenomenon:—The moisture on the skin became converted, by heat, into that peculiar condition termed spheroidal vapour, which being a bad conductor of heat, effectually prevented the skin from being burnt. On Tuesday the sections met as usual, but concluded early, in order that the General Committee might arrange definitively the place for the next meeting. Ultimately Belfast was the locality determined on.

A VERY remarkable case, disclosing facts of a very peculiar character, and touching upon points of a very general interest, has lately been brought by appeal from the Court of Arches to the Queen in Council, and argued before the Judicial Committee, under the title of Connelly v. Connelly. The Rev. Pierce Connelly and his wife, Cornelia Augusta Connelly, the parties in this cause, are natives of the United States of America, born at Philadelphia of American parents, and they were married in that city in 1831, being at that time members of the Protestant Episcopalian Church in America. Mr. Connelly was then appointed rector of a church in the State of Mississippi, where he proceeded to reside until the month of October 1835. At that time, however, the rector's wife became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and was received into the bosom of that Church. Mr. Connelly himself was desirous of considering and determining the points in controversy between the two churches more fully in Europe, and with that view he undertook a journey to Rome with his wife. They arrived early in 1836, and, on the following Palm Sunday, he too joined the Romish Church. The perverts soon afterwards returned to the United States, and settled in Louisiana, where in 1840 they formed the design of living apart, with a view to Mr. Connelly's obtaining orders from the Church of Rome. After another journey to Rome, undertaken by the husband alone, and another return to Louisiana in 1843, they both proceeded to fulfil these intentions, and again reached Europe in the month of December of that year. A petition from Mr. Connelly was addressed to Pope Gregory XVI., and referred by him to the Cardinal Vicar-General and Judge Ordinary of Rome, who, according to Mrs. Connelly's statement, pronounced in effect a sentence of separation. In April 1844, Mrs. Connelly became a nun in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, on the Monte Pincio, and her husband received the first clerical tonsure, and assumed the dress of a Romish ecclesiastic. In the month of June 1845, Mrs. Connelly, with the concurrence of her husband, bound herself by a most solemn vow of perpetual chastity. From this period until May 1846, Father Connelly and the Rev. Mother, as they were now termed, continued to reside in the religious houses at Rome to which they respectively belonged. In that month Mr. Connelly accompanied the Earl of Shrewsbury to England, as that nobleman's private chaplain. Mrs. Connelly also took up her residence in this country, as superioress of a religious community entitled the "Congregation of the Holy Child Jesus," at Hastings in Sussex, having brought with her from Rome rules for the government of that community. In the year 1846, Mr. Connelly's eyes being opened to the delusion under which he had been labouring when he abandoned the pure stream of Protestant truth for the turbid waters of Romish error, he seems to have left the Earl of Shrewsbury, Alton Towers, and the Roman Catholic faith at one and the same time. After a futile personal attempt to reclaim Mrs. Connelly from the convent in which she was placed, he instituted a suit in the Court of Arches for restitution of conjugal rights. To this Mrs. Connelly put in an allegation, in which her claims on separation were founded principally upon conscience and the rights of humanity. However, conscience not being an article on which the Court of Arches set much store, her allegation was set aside, whereupon Mrs. Connelly carried the matter before the Privy Council, which decided that her allegation should be reformed, so as to plead the law of Pennsylvania, where the marriage took place, and the domicile of the parties in Rome, where it was interrupted. Of course the matter will come before the Court of Arches in a new form. The point will now be, how far the law of Pennsylvania will hold the marriage affected by the Papal sentence of separation, for, of course, the law of the country where the marriage was contracted is the law by which the cause must be judged, the same as in questions of Scotch marriages, the Scotch law of marriage and divorce is brought to bear on the case when such questions are tried in this country. A new turn is thus given to the case, a little more favourable to Mrs. Connelly than if the marriage had been altogether an English one. One thing is worthy of remark, that whatever effect the interposition of the Roman Vicar-General may have in Pennsylvania, no attempt has been made to count nance, for an instant, the monstrous doctrine that that act, or the act of any other foreign spiritual or civil court, could have any effect on an English marriage. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt but that it is only the fear of public opinion that has prevented the "holy mother's" abettors from so doing and it shows to what a pitch the Roman priesthood would carry their interference in the most domestic concerns of life, could they only once establish themselves on a firm footing in this country.

ABSTRACT OF THE IRISH CENSUS IN 1841 AND 1851.

	1841.	1851.
Houses inhabited....	1,328,839	1,047,785
Uninhabited, built. ...	52,208	65,159
building ..	3,313	2,113
Total.	1,384,360	1,115,057
Families.	1,472,287	1,207,002
Persons, Males.	4,019,576	3,176,727
Females.	4,155,548	3,339,067
Total	8,175,124	6,515,794
Population in 1841	8,175,124	
" 1851	6,515,794	
Decrease.	1,659,330	
Or at the rate of 20 per cent —		
Population in 1821..	6,801,827	
" 1831...	7,767,401	
" 1841...	8,175,124	
" 1851..	6,515,794	

Or, 286,032 souls fewer than in 1821, thirty years ago.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN IRELAND.—About five years ago, a return was made to Government, at the instance of the celebrated Duncan Chisholm, by the clergymen of the Assembly's congregations, of the number of members connected with each. A similar return this year shows a decrease to the extent of 30,000 Presbyterians in connexion with the General Assembly. The other bodies of Presbyterians in receipt of "Regium Donum" make similar returns; and, apart from statistical considerations, it would be interesting to know how they have been affected by the awful crisis through which this country has passed.

Indian.

CANNANORE, 2ND SEPTEMBER.—Since addressing my letter on the 31st ultimo, I have received more particular account of the attack on the Moplahs at Colatoor, and hasten to put you in possession of the same.—The detachment of the 94th Foot and the Grenadier Company of the 39th Regiment N. I. arrived at Chapenangaddy on they morning of the 27th, and marched immediately from thence to Colatoor and joined the party of sepoys under Ensign Turner of the 39th, which was first sent against the Rebels and retreated in a dreadful panic. Well the Field Force proceeded to the Fortress of the Moplahs, or at least to the bank thereof, in skirmishing order; the skirmishers being men picked from the Europeans, and those least fatigued. On reaching the scene of action, the Moplahs fired a shot and killed one Soldier of the 94th; and such was the fatigue of the Europeans, they having marched a distance of 50 miles in two days that the square was broken by the weight of the men pressing. The Moplahs by this time came up to the top of the

hing and flourishing their war-knives and the muskets h latter the Sepoys under Ensign Turner had thrown down,) ling out 'Lah Hillah! Hillalah!' a peculiar exclamation Several shots were fired at them, but only one of the rebels was brought down. Upon seeing this, the remainder became infuriated like wild beasts, and roaring, rushed forward. The soldiers, through sheer fatigue, gave way, many of them being unable to reload, and when they had all fired ran back in confusion, notwithstanding Captain Rhodes' exertions to rally them. The two parties of the 39th Regiment N. I. under Ensigns Shaw and Turner came up, and, but for their invaluable assistance, the consequences would have been awful. The sepoys advanced and fired well. Ten of the insurgents fell in with them, but they were very soon disposed of, and whilst the Subadar was in the act of pointing out to some of the soldiers what they should do, he unfortunately slipped, and fell, and in a moment was killed by another Moplah. The remaining six who got mixed up with the soldiers were also killed, but not until they had deprived of their lives three more gallant Europeans. Thus this little war has ended. The sepoys it is said behaved admirably well, and Captain Rhodes speaks in terms of the highest praise in his despatch. The detachment of the 94th Foot has now been ordered to be located at Malliapooram until further notice, and a detail of 12 men, under Lieutenant Lewis, 94th Foot, proceeded yesterday morning to join the detachment. They took with them 10,000 rounds of ball ammunition, with a proportion of percussion caps, to meet any emergency, as it is rumoured that more disturbances will again occur shortly.—" Bombay Times."

Miscellany.

THE Congress of the Friends of Universal Peace was constituted on Tuesday the 29th July at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Sir David Brewster. The great hall was crowded to excess, and the platform was completely crammed by delegates, a vast number of the gentlemen being evidently foreigners. The Congress was opened by the election of members of the bureau, Sir David Brewster being chosen as president; Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P., and Charles Hindley, Esq., M. P., vice-presidents for England. The several lists of foreign delegates and adherents were then read by the foreign vice-presidents or secretaries, after which the English secretary (the Rev. Henry Richard) said that he would not attempt to read the list of English delegates and adherents, as they numbered above a thousand. The bureau having thus been constituted—

Sir David Brewster rose, and as soon as the cheering with which he was greeted had subsided, proceeded to remark as follows:—" The principle" (he said) " for which we claim your sympathy and ask your support is, that war undertaken to settle the differences between nations is the relic of a barbarous age, equally condemned by religion, by reason, and by justice. To men who reason, and who feel why they reason, nothing in the history of their species appears more inexplicable than that war, the child of barbarism, should exist in an age enlightened and civilized, when the arts of peace have attained the highest perfection, and when science has brought into personal communion nations the most distant, and races the most unfriendly. But it is more inexplicable still that war should exist where Christianity has for nearly 2,000 years been shedding its gentle light, and that it should be defended by arguments drawn from the Scriptures themselves. I am ashamed, in a Christian community, to defend on Christian principles the cause of universal peace. War is by its friends deemed a condition of man in his state of trial: it has, they allege, been part of the Divine government for six thousand years, and it will, therefore, continue till that government has ceased: it is, consequently, as they argue, wholly utopian to attempt to subvert what is a law of Providence, and what seems part and parcel of our fallen nature. If the combativeness of man, as evinced in his history, is thus a necessary condition of his humanity, and is for ever to have its issue in war, his superstition, his credulity, his ignorance, his lust for power, must also be perpetuated in the institutions to which they have given birth. The principle of this Congress to settle national disputes by arbitration has, to a certain extent, been adopted by existing powers, both monarchical and republican; and it is surely neither clerical nor officious to make such a system universal among the nations that have themselves partially adopted it." After referring to several of the illustrious men who had given in their adhesion to the peace movement, Sir David continued,—" The arts of peace will flourish as the arts of war decay. The talent and genius which have been squandered on the works and on the instruments of destruction will be directed into nobler channels. Science and the arts, in thus acquiring new intellectual strength will make new conquests over matter, and give new powers to man. Education too, will then dispense its blessings through every grange; and religion, within its own hallowed sphere, continue its labours of love and truth, in imitation of its blessed Master. If we have not yet reached this epoch of universal happiness, we are, doubtless, rapidly nearing it; and the surest harbingers of its approach is the Exhibition of the Industry, and the reunion of the world's genius, to adorn and honor our metropolis. On the outline of walls from the balconies within, wave the banners of the bloody symbols of war under which our fathers and brothers have fought and bled. They are now the image. Woven and reared by the hands of industry, they hang in unruffled unity, untorn by violence, and unstained with blood, the emblems, indeed, of strife, but of that noble strife in which nations shall contend for victory in the fields of science, in the schemes of philanthropy, and in the acts of life. The trophies of such conquests, and the triumphs of such arts, are displayed within. Who can describe them without "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn?" Amid these proud efforts of living genius, these brilliant fabrics, these wondrous mechanisms, we meet the sage, the artist of every clime, and of every faith, studying the productions of each other's country, admiring each other's genius, and learning the lessons of love and charity which a community of race and of destiny cannot fail to teach. We cannot readily believe that nations which have embraced each other in social intercourse, and in the interchanges of professional knowledge, will recognize any other object of rivalry and ambition than a superiority in the arts of peace."

Resolutions in favour of the objects of the Congress were then moved by the Rev. J. A. James of Birmingham, Dr. Aspinall of Liverpool, M. Gurel of Paris, Don Marrano Cuni, and others.

On Wednesday Mr. Cobden was the principal speaker. He moved a resolution denouncing the principle of standing armies, and urged upon Government the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament. He contended that England had more encouraged war by a standing armament than any other country, and he drew particular attention to the demoralizing effects of the barracks in this country, observing that in those towns where the military was stationed, vice and immorality existed to such an extent as to bring disgrace upon the surrounding neighbourhood. A noble Duke (the Duke of Richmond) thought that if the army were reduced, the disbanded men would help to swell the poor-rates. To show that this would not be the case, he mentioned that, about ten years ago, 15,000 men were discharged from railway works, but on looking at the parliamentary returns, he found that the number of able-bodied paupers was considerably diminished at the same time that this large body of men had been turned out of employment. Although there should have fewer soldiers, able-bodied men would still be able to keep themselves, and at the same time they would be reducing public expenditure, and would be able to take off those taxes which impeded public commerce. After describing the expenses of our navy, he said, that if what they asked was contrary to the laws of nature, he would allow that it could not be done. They could not certainly live without water or air, but they could live without war, and in his opinion would be all the better without it. They would find that in no history was it ever shown that a standing army achieved liberty for any country. Mr. Cobden concluded by an animated appeal to his hearers to continue in their course, as in correcting this great abuse they were acting in the spirit of the age they lived in, and he then sat down amid great applause.

Other gentlemen of eminence addressed the meeting. The sittings terminated on Thursday: Mr. Gilpin. Mr. Miall, Dr. Kreutzwad of Frankfort, Mr. Elihu Burritt, Mr. Sturge, Mr. Horace Greeley, and others, addressed the Assembly, after which Sir David Brewster formally dissolved the meeting.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

The "Maulmain Times" supplies an account of another convict out-break, attended by a considerable loss of life, which occurred on the 5th ultimo. It appears that on that day about a hundred convicts were employed at the Government coal-shed, loading coal, in the steamer "Tenasserim," when a body of nineteen of them suddenly threw down their baskets, leaped into the coal-boat, and threw the lascar crew of the vessel into the water. They then unfurled the sail and steered for the other side of the river. At this moment Mr. Edwards, the Deputy Jailor, who was on the spot, despatched information to the Police, and meanwhile endeavoured to secure a boat to follow the fugitives. Finding that the convicts were effecting their escape, and would shortly be beyond the reach of pursuit, Mr. Edwards shot the helmsman dead, thereby checking the progress of the boat for a short time. Two boats were then procured, and Mr. Edwards in one of them gained rapidly upon that captured by the convicts. As soon as they came within range, the peons in Mr. Edwards's boat repeatedly fired upon the convicts, though ordered by him to desist. The fugitives were then called upon to surrender, which they did upon a promise of being treated with mercy, but they were notwithstanding again attacked by the Police. The total loss was—three killed, four dangerously wounded, and seven slightly hurt. The "Maulmain Chronicle" gives a much worse account of this sad affair, and the 'Friend of India' in noticing it says that he is inclined to believe, from his own information, that the slaughter was more considerable than that stated by the "Times"; and adds—" The affair appears to have been singularly mismanaged. Mr. Edwards ought to be able to control both his own peons and the police, and armed as he was, he might surely have stopped the firing at any moment. Even the contingency of the convicts escaping does not appear to us so very dreadful, because their residence on the Martaban Coast could do Maulmain exceeding little harm." We trust that a proper inquiry will be instituted into the matter, and that the authors of this treacherous massacre of the miserable men, who had given themselves up on a promise of mercy being extended to them, may be punished as they deserve.

—— The "Delhi Gazette" makes the important announcement that Herat, since the death of the Vizier Yar Mahomed, has been taken possession of by the Candahar Sirdars. The following is our contemporary's account of the affair which is likely to lead to results by no means favorable to British interests:—"We have received intelligence from Cabul that the Sirdars of Kandahar, on learning the death of Wuzeer Yar Mahomed Khan, had ordered their peshkhana, or tent, to be directed towards Herat; but hearing that Dost Mahomed Khan was himself advancing towards Kandahar, they addressed him a most flattering letter, assuring him of their submission to his wishes in all things. While Ghoolam Haider Khan, the Ameer's son, delayed setting out on his march towards Herat, the Sirdars suddenly pushed on to that city with a body of some 4,000 Sowars. Meeting with no opposition on their arrival at Herat, they seized upon the Fort belonging to the late Wuzeer; but their success is likely to be short-lived, as the Ameer has determined to avenge the insult by making himself master of Kandahar."

—— One of the Calcutta papers mentions that Sir William Gomm has been snubbed by the Horse Guards for having taken a Staff Surgeon as his personal physician, and Dr. Corson has accordingly been ordered back to his original appointment. Dr. Franklin, it is said, will probably now get the situation on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief permanently.

—— We are happy to see it stated, that the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's officials entertain no doubt whatever that their steamer the "Achilles," which again started early on the morning of yesterday, will reach Aden in time for the Calcutta ship. The accident she had experienced, which caused her to put back from sea, when examined here, proved to be a very slight one.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.

—— Dr. J. Don, who arrived from Karrachee yesterday, to-day assumes charge of his office as Superintending Surgeon at the Presidency.

—— We learn from the Calcutta journals that Mr. John Long has been convicted of libel against Colonel Mactier. His sentence is imprisonment for two months in the Common Jail of Calcutta, and to pay a fine of a thousand rupees, and further to be kept in confinement until such fine be paid. This punishment seems to have been richly deserved, and almost the whole of our contemporaries are loud in their censure.

—— At Aurungabad too, the "Bombay Times" informs us, some disaffected men among the troops have been imitating their Jaulna brethren in writing placards threatening their officers. We trust that they will be followed by no tragic results. There must surely be a screw loose somewhere, else such things would never occur.

—— The "Bombay Times" mentions the occurrence of another Moplah outbreak. It appears that Friday the 22nd had been selected as an auspicious day for the rising, when fourteen fanatics armed themselves with their terrible war-knives, matchlocks, and other weapons, and took possession of a strong building near Colatoor, occupying a commanding position armed with guns,—about seven miles from Malliapooram and forty from Calicut. They signalized their rising by the slaughter of a village Patel—an agent of one of the petty Rajahs close by, and some of his attendants. Their numbers are said from this time rapidly to have increased—all prepared to signalize their zeal and court martyrdom so soon as they could be brought in contact with the infidel. The Assistant Collector, Mr. Collett, instantly sent off to Malliapooram and Calicut for assistance, when a party of seventy men of the 39th N. I., under command of Ensign Turner, was immediately despatched from the former place; and on the 25th, fifty men of the 94th foot, under Captain Rhodes and Lieutenant M'Carthy, and another company of the 39th N. I. under Ensign Shaw, left Calicut to join Ensign Turner's party, which was reported at Cannanore to have fled from before the Moplahs, who, after being fired on in their stronghold, sallied out on the sepoys on the 24th and put them to the route. The fanatics are stated to have sent a message to Mr. Conolly, the Collector at Calicut, intimating the murder they had committed, and assuring him that they would doom to a like fate any he might send to bring them to order. The unpleasant rumours from the scene of action current at Cannanore may have arisen from the unhappy incidents which occurred near the same place this time two years ago, when Captain Watts's party were at first unsuccessful.

—— By the steamer from Kurrachee a large amount of news has not been received: the inhabitants of Scinde were still complaining of the unprecedented fall of rain this year, which no one ever remembers to have seen exceeded; the destruction of property has been immense; among other houses which have been rendered uninhabitable, the Wing of H. M.'s 64th Regiment has been obliged to vacate the barracks and reside in tents, their walls are composed of stone and mud, a composition few will be disposed to think very well calculated to withstand a heavy fall of rain. New barracks are now in the course of being built, which, as far as may be judged of from present appearances, will turn out a fine building.

—— The "Citizen" states, as a rumour which has reached him, that the Sudder Board of Revenue has published a circular, authorizing leave of absence to the members of the Uncovenanted Service, irrespective of caste, creed, or color, for the space of one month, after the servitude of a whole twelvemonth, exclusive of the authorized Government holidays.

—— The "Telegraph and Courier" is happy to be able upon undoubted authority, that the Supreme Government ordered that the report of the Postal Commissioners is printed forthwith. He can now state beyond any manner doubt that a one anna postage for all India has been decided upon. We are extremely glad to hear that so much has been decided upon, we have only to wait a little longer until the decision be carried into effect.

—— Bombay seems beginning to rival Calcutta in the insubordination of her merchant seamen. The "Telegraph" mentions that not fewer than fifty of them are at present imprisoned in the Jail and House of Correction. To our thinking, in both these places the tars are much too well treated; those who are not sentenced to hard labour can hardly be said to be undergoing any punishment, while those upon whom the sentence of hard labour has been passed have not got half enough of it, and the strength they do expend is not expended to any good purpose. They ought to be made to keep the roads in order or do such other public work as may be required to be done at the time.

—— The "Telegraph" says he cannot allow an answer to the letter of "Vindex" to be put in after seven days; it is not intended to put in any answer to the letter in question; it is written in a style which not only excludes it from the "Guardian," but places it beyond the pale of farther notice.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH.

—— The Right Hon'ble the Governor and suite quitted the Presidency early this morning, for the Deccan; they were expected to arrive at Dapoorie in the course of the evening. Mr. Secretary Goldsmid, in attendance on the Governor, left Bombay early on yesterday morning. The Commander in Chief and Staff had reached Poona on Saturday.

—— From an advertisement which appears in the 'Bombay Times' of to day, we are happy to learn that a subscription has been opened for the purpose of raising a fund, to be appropriated to some benevolent purpose connected with the Female School of the late Hon'ble J. E. D. Bethune, or to be otherwise applied in promoting the education of native females in India, as will hereafter be determined at a public meeting of the subscribers. As a lasting memorial whereby the friends of the lamented gentleman with whose name the above object of benevolence is characterized, "may best express their sense of his zeal and munificence in promoting the education and improvement of the people of India," the "Bethune Endowment Fund," we opine, will flourish among schemes of philanthropy, the retrospect of which will associate with them the political enlightenment and evangelization of the sons of India. As a prognostic of a portion at least of the success we wish towards the benevolent project above detailed, we have much pleasure in recording the liberal amount of six thousand nine hundred and eighty-one rupees "entered at the table" on the occasion of the fund's establishment. The sum of one thousand three hundred and forty rupees is the amount of subsequent subscriptions.

—— The above journal contains an announcement of the melancholy suicide of Lieutenant F. Marriott, of the 13th M. N. I., which occurred at Cuddapah on the 18th ultimo. "The unhappy young man had been for a length of time suffering from derangement, partly occasioned by pecuniary difficulties, and had more than once expressed his conviction that he would be tempted to commit suicide, as he could not, he knew, resist the fate which awaited him. On the day of his death he was for a moment seen walking about his house with a gun in his hand; the next, a shot was heard, and on a party running over, he found the unfortunate gentleman stretched on the floor. An inquest sat on the body, and pronounced a verdict of 'temporary insanity.' The deceased entered the Service in 1842, and attained the rank of Lieutenant on the 11th of March 1845."

—— The heavy and continued showers to which we have recently been accustomed appear at length to be drawing off, for we have been visited by only a couple of light showers during the last forty-eight hours; the wind, however, still continues squally and uncertain.

—— The "Bombay Times" contains a report of a meeting, on the 18th ultimo, of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, on which occasion twenty native gentlemen, selected from amongst the alumni of the Elphinstone Institution, were appointed superintendents for the Female and Boys' Infant Schools. Their duty will comprise a weekly visit to, and bi-monthly examination of the several schools,—delivering to the Society at the end of each month, a statement of the attendance, progress, &c. The proposition of the Vice-President, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, in accordance with which the above superintendents were appointed, to be one of the most judicious and beneficial measures that could be adopted for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient system in the native Female and Infant Schools. We trust it will be placed on a permanent basis: the tendency of such a step is to maintain a progressive and uniform advancement in the various courses of instruction, and especially to secure the confidence of parents and children, cannot be too highly appreciated.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.

—— It is stated in the "Times" that a subscription is on foot for the erection of a monument to the late Captain [illegible], of whose single-mindedness and warmth of heart our contemporary speaks in terms of eulogy.

The same journal mentions the fact of Commodore ...gton's retirement, in the following words. "Retirement ...mmodore Lushington.—Recent Admiralty arrangements, ... provide for the retirement from active service and ... an end to the promotion of Commanders and Captains who have attained a certain age and been for a certain period out of employment, have induced the Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy to tender his resignation, in the view of returning home to secure a command by the time the period of his promotion to the rank of Admiral approaches. He has throughout life been almost constantly afloat, and will, we should imagine, be appointed to an early command. He cannot be relieved till January or February at earliest, until then he will remain amongst us. He will leave with the best wishes of those he has commanded, and the character of a kind-hearted upright officer, and thorough master of his profession.'

—— Further intelligence regarding the Moplah outbreak appears in the columns of our local contemporaries, but nothing new sufficiently striking to warrant our making any lengthened extract.

—— The 'Lahore Chronicle' mentions that the sickness in the town of Lahore has been increasing considerably.

—— The Calcutta "Englishman," in calling the attention of his nautical readers to an advertisement of a meeting, called to take into consideration the best means of preventing the desertion of seamen, makes among others the following remarks:—"It cannot be expected that uneducated, thoughtless seamen should resist the temptations thrown in their way by persons interested in their misconduct, and in our opinion nothing but the interference of the legislature will suffice. The Magistrates must be armed with greater powers over the lodging-house keepers as well as over the seamen. The former ought to be compelled to report daily the names, countries, and ships of their inmates, and should be liable to fines for harbouring or encouraging deserters. The men themselves, as we have more than once remarked, should be deprived of the object which induces them to misbehave, by being liable to be sent home without wages. The shipmasters should be bound to send in lists of all who leave their ships while in port, and the police should be empowered to arrest such as may have been returned by their commander as deserters, though he may have left the port, and to send them on board of any ship, bound to the country to which they belong." There is certainly great room for improvement in the rules and regulations of the merchant service; at the present juncture we think the hints of our contemporary might be most appropriately carried into effect.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH.

—— We see it stated in the local daily papers that the case of Mr. E. F. Danvers, the second Magistrate of Police, who has for some time past been under suspension, has been referred for final decision to the Court of Directors. Mr. L. C. C. Rivett, the third Magistrate, has in consequence been promoted to the acting appointment, Mr. Coroner Thornton being appointed to act for Mr. Rivett. The appointment of Mr. Thornton to the office of Magistrate is calculated to prove a very popular one, for he is an upright, conscientious, and pains-taking public servant. Mr. P. M. Dalzell, the Deputy Coroner, has been appointed Coroner of Bombay in succession to Mr. Thornton. Our contemporaries are in error in saying that he has only obtained the acting appointment, as such an appointment would be illegal. The post of Deputy Coroner will, it is said, be conferred on Mr. R. L. Cole.

——We take the following from the "Bombay Gazette" of yesterday:—"We publish below the Report of the Board of Conservancy for the year ending 30th April last: we have not yet had time to examine it, but shall do so and remark on it another day. By 'An account of the Actual Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Fund, from 1st May 1850 to 30th April 1851, and of its assets and liabilities under the latter date,' which has been handed up, we see that the Fund started, for the year, with a balance of Rs. 91,150 10 as. 8 p. in favor. The collections for the year were Rs. 3,09,185 11 as. 6 pies. And the Balance in favor of the Fund at the year's end was Rs. 1,39,113. 15 annas 11 pies—a large sum, with which to start this year,—more particularly as all that we see proposed to be expended on public works till 30th April next is Rupees 2,32,032, 15 annas 4 pies."

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11TH.

—— The "Times" notices the arrival from Muscat of the ...m's Frigate "Shah Allum" of 60 guns. She has come here ... docked.

— The Rajkote correspondent of the 'Times' mentions the ...f the Cholera, which was prevailing in that town sometime ...as entirely disappeared; that the weather is now pleasantly ...and the cultivators busily engaged in their agricultural ...ions.

MAURITIUS.

(From the Madras Athenæum, September 2.)

...ave papers from the Mauritius to the 6th instant, ...ice Current dated August 9th. The high price ...as still maintained. Rice had brought as much ... 9-2 a bag, and great apprehensions were felt lest an actual scarcity should ensue, from the failure of supplies. The ready market found for Rice at the Mauritius, has created much embarrassment at Bourbon,—some vessels bound for the latter port having chosen to unload at Port Louis, and take advantage of the higher rate. This places the advocates of Protection in a fix, and the honest Frenchmen who maintain the evils of unrestricted intercourse, are forced to declare, that 'the necessity of having the port of Reunion Island opened specially for alimentary provisions, is no more to be doubted.' The Chamber of Commerce observe in a Report on the subject—'This position of a neighbouring market which at present is opened to our National Flag, was necessarily to exercise a great influence over our current prices, owing to the apprehension which naturally exists here, that the vessels just expected from India should bring their cargoes into Mauritius, as it has already happened.

In such circumstances, it is evident that the higher the prices at Mauritius prove to be, in comparison to those at Reunion Island, the more will the vessels resort to that place, to the prejudice of the alimentary supplies of the latter Colony, and that if the present prices were lowering here in this moment, all the vessels who shall anchor on our road with cargoes of Rice would immediately make their way to Mauritius, as long as the prices of its market offer an advantage over those of our Colony; the consequence will be a scarcity of provisions and a much more considerable and sudden rise of the prices, in our Colony.'

The 'Union Coloniale' regrets that reports unfavourable to the island authorities, with regard to certain recent legal decisions by which labourers were transferred as if they were in a state of slavery, should have got abroad through the medium of the Press, and exclaims, 'what a deplorable effect will it not produce against us in France.' The editor then asks:—

'Why does not the administrative authority enforce measures for bettering the morality attendant on the introduction of immigrants, in protecting it against the spirit of speculation? Since it acknowledges that the Colony is not sufficiently peopled, that labourers are wanting, why does it not make use of Government vessels, or does it not charter trading vessels for the introduction of immigrants, men and women; to place them at the service of agriculture, and claim only the amount of disbursements incurred for such introduction; if such was the case, agriculture would profit by it, the salaries of the labourers would not be subjected to be retained for a portion thereof, and the words cargoes of men, transfer of engagements, slave trade, &c. &c. would thereby disappear from our colonial language.'

Of course we are bound to wish that our neighbours should manage their affairs in a way that would ensure prosperity, but if the Government of India did justice to the people of Madras, it would be worse both for the Mauritius and Bourbon. There is room for every Indian on his native soil, under a really paternal administration.

The committee for regulating the compensation to be paid to slave owners in Bourbon, have concluded their labours. 61,816 slaveshave been paid for, at the rate of frs. 711·59 each person.

The Mauritians, who complain of a scarcity of labourers in one department of industry, are annoyed by the too active habits of another class of workmen,—the Attornies. Our contemporary "Le Mauricien" speaks in the following pithy terms of the good old times, when lawyers were scarce in the island.

'Formerly, when the number of attornies was limited, and that moreover, a Chamber of Discipline existed, certain articles of the law had fallen into desuetude. Certain notifications were avoided as useless. By a tacit and general consent, the notification of the judgment of adjudication, which is very expensive, the procedure respecting the fixation of the price of the property sold, which equally causes heavy expenses—had been done away with; at present such procedings are in perpetual practice.'

'The incidents or questions raised by the debtor were very scarce. The Courts were in the habit of rejecting such exceptions as evidently appeared to be proposed with the mere object of gaining time, and not for a real grievance. At present the slightest and most indifferent irregularity suffice to cancel the whole of a completed procedure. If such profound respect is to be paid to the form, some guarantee, however, should be offered to him who is obliged to suffer by such continual attacks. Such guarantee is of a simple nature and incompatibility with our law should not be refused."

The main evil complained of, is the advantage which is taken of the process of selling estates by decrees of Court.

"A man of straw" in many cases buys the property and conspires with the defendant to keep the plaintiff out of the fruits of his verdict. The remedy proposed for this state of things, is an enactment which would be more pernicious than the practice complained of;—to punish buyers by two or three years imprisonment, in default of payment and fulfilment of all the conditions of sale, unless they can prove that at the time of purchasing, they were in a situation to pay. "Le Mauricien" also desires that the security demanded from Attornies should be augmented; the examination of applicants to practice rendered more stringent, and more attention paid to the morals of old and young.

As a set-off to the existence of various small maladies, it appears that a Meteorological Society has been formed at Port Louis.—A series of prizes, on a more extended scale, advertised by the Agricultural Association, and the appearance of the judges in Court on a day named, before ten o'clock in the morning. After all, the inhabitants of Madras may thank their stars that they are better off than their neighbours.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1851.

Mr. Richard White, Third Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednuggur, has been allowed leave of absence for two months, to proceed to Mahableshwur, on urgent private affairs, the first month under Section XI., and the second under Section XII. of the Absentee Regulations.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E GOLDSMID, Secy. to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1851.

Mr. E. R. Glyn, Second Assistant to the Collector of Surat, has been allowed leave of absence for one month, under Section XI. of the Absentee Regulations, to proceed to Bombay, on account of private affairs.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
A. MALET, Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1851.

Mr. L. C. C. Rivett has been appointed to act as Second Magistrate, and Mr. Thomas Thornton as Third Magistrate of Police, at the Presidency until further orders.

Mr. P. M. Dalzell has been appointed to act as Coroner of Bombay, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1851.

The Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut have reported that they have appointed Azum Nilkuntrow Vishnoo Acting Sudder Ameen of Poona, vice Rao Sahib Wamunrow Juggonath, temporarily promoted to the situation of Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona.

The leaves of absence granted to Captain Cormack, Commanding the Guzerat Police Corps, in the Notifications of the 11th September 1850 and 2nd and 30th April 1851, are extended respectively to the 7th November 1850 and 25th May 1851.

Mr J. S. Inverarity 2nd Assistant to the Magistrate of Sholapoor, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that Collectorate, under the provisions of Section IV. of 1851.

Azum Damodhur Chintamun, Moonsiff of Hipurga, in the Sholapoor Zilla, is allowed leave of absence for three months, from the 3rd ultimo, on medical certificate.

Azum Pootlajee Ramchunder, Moonsiff of Khair, in the Poona Zillahs, allowed leave of absence for six months from the 1st instant, for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1851.

Assistant Surgeon C. Sylvester received charge of the Civil Medical duties at Sholapoor on 1st the instant.

Second Hospital Assistant Bhicka Prub, of the 11th Regiment N. I., is attached to the Civil Hospital, Poona.

First Hospital Assistant Diggaise, of the Scinde Baggage Corps, is attached to the Subsidary Jail at Waghotun.

First Hospital Assistant Hurry Sing, on general duty, Scinde, is attached to the Guzerat Police Corps.

Assistant Surgeon Sylvester received charge of the Post Office at Sholapoor on the 2nd instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1851.

The leave of absence granted to the Revd. E. N Dickenson, Assistant Chaplain of Hydrabad, on the 30th ultimo, is extended to the 30th instant.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

MILITARY.

Bombay General Orders.

Bombay Castle, 4th September, 1851.

No. 485 of 1851.—Surgeon James Boyd, Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Kurrachee, and Surgeon R. White, Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, are allowed to exchange appointments.

No. 490 of 1851.—The following General Order by the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, dated the 15th of August 1851 is re-published at this Presidency.

The following is substituted for G. O. P. C. No. 610, dated 3rd Dec. 1850.

Para 1. In obedience to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, communicated in their military letter to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 44, dated 17th April 1850, sanctioning the appointment of Provost Serjeants in the European Artillery and Infantry, at the three Presidencies in the same manner as non-Commissioned Officers of this class are allowed in Her Majesty's Regiments in India, the Honorable the President of the Council of India in Council, with the concurrence of the Most Noble the Governor General of India, is pleased to direct that in each brigade or battalion of European Artillery, and in each regiment of European Infantry, a Provost Serjeant is to be selected for the special charge of the prisoners of his Corps, and for which duty he will be allowed, exclusive of his pay and batta or rations, 3d. per diem.

2. A Provost Serjeant, on the same rate of pay, is sanctioned for the European Invalid and Veteran Companies at Bengal.

3. No addition to the above regulated number of Provost Serjeants will be allowed on occasions of brigades, battalions, or regiments being separated into wings or detachments.

4. The allowance for Provost Sergeants to be drawn for mo abstract, supported by a certificate of the following form.

"I certify that (a) of the (b) was selected to perform the duty of Serjeant for the (c) cells at (d) and has actually performed t from to with my approval."

Dated at 1851. Commanding the Regiment. (a) ran name of the Provost Serjeant (b and c)Brigade, Battalion, Regiment (d) Station.

(Sd.) J. S. BANKS, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Bombay Castle, 5th September, 1851.

No. 491 of 1851.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 6th June last:—

Lieut. H. Y. Reade, 12th Regt. N. I., to be Adjutant of the Poona Irregular Horse, vice Westropp, promoted to the Regimental Rank of Captain.

No. 492 of 1851.—An order by Major H. Jacob, Commanding at Kolapoor, dated 13th June 1851, directing Lieut. I. Anderson, of the 9th Regt. N. I., to continue in charge of the Treasure Chest at that station, from the 1st instant, until further orders, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 6th September, 1851.

In continuation of the General Order

No. 463 of 1851.—G. G. O. Marine indicated in the margin, regarding Dept., dated 24th October 1850, Passage and Table-money to Public No. 147, re-published in the Gen. Servants and their families accom- vernment Gazette 1850, pages modated in Government Vessels, the 1310 and 1312 Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council under instructions from the Government of India, is pleased to publish the three following explanatory rules regarding the same, for the information of the Army, and the guidance of the department concerned, viz.

The rates for passage-money laid down in the scale appended to the order above referred to, are to be considered applicable to all Government Officers proceeding otherwise than on duty, with the following exceptions.

1. Officers quartered in Scinde or Aden, compelled under medical certificate to visit the Presidency, shall be provided with a free passage so far as accommodation goes, both in coming from and returning to their stations, but must pay the same table money as private passengers.

2. Officers whether on duty or on sick leave, to whom accommodation is assigned, when accompanied by their families, and provided they do not require additional accommodation beyond that assigned, shall be subject to no additional charge except for table money for themselves and the members of their families.

3. Rule 9 of the abovementioned General Order, is cancelled, so far as regards Officers proceeding on Regimental duty to whom the Rules laid down in Article 8 of the same order are to be considered applicable whether accompanied by Troops or not.

No. 494 of 1851.—Under instructions received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Government has authorized the Lieutenant Governor of Van Dieman's Land, to hold out to Officers of the East India Company's Forces, the same privileges in respect to Land that are accorded to the Queen's Officers of similar rank, as detailed in the following paper:—

Information for the use of Military and Naval Officers proposing to settle in certain of the British Colonies.

1st. The Colonies in which Military and Naval Officers are allowed privileges in the acquisition of public lands, are the following:—

The Australian settlements, consisting of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Province of New Zealand, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

2nd. In the different Australian settlements, in Ceylon, and at the Cape of Good Hope, land is disposed of by sale only, but Officers purchasing Land are allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the undermentioned scale:—

Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole	£ 600
Field Officers of 20 years' service, and upwards, in the whole	300
Field Officers of 15 or less years' service, in the whole	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole	200
Subalterns under 7 years' standing, are not entitled to any remission in the purchase of Land.	

Regimental Staff Officers and Medical Officers of the Army and Navy, are allowed the benefit of this Rule.

3rd. Officers of the Army or Navy, proposing to proceed to the Colonies, in order to take advantage of this indulgence, should provide themselves with certificate from the Office of the Commander in Chief, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or of the Master General of the Ordnance, showing that their emigration has been sanctioned, and stating exactly their rank and length of service. No document from the Office of the Secretary of State is necessary.

4th. Military Chaplains, Commissariat Officers and Officers of any of the Civil Departments of the Army, Pursers, Chaplains, Midshipmen, Warrant Officers of every discription, and Officers of any of the Civil Departments of the Navy, are not allowed any privileges in respect of land; although members of these classes may have been admitted formerly, and under different circumstances, they are now excluded.

Mates in the Royal Navy rank with Ensigns in the Army, and Mates of three years' standing with Lieutenants in the Army, and are entitled respectively to corresponding privileges in the acquisition of lands.

5th. Gentlemen who have ceased to belong to Her Majesty's Service are not allowed the advantages to which they were entitled while in the Army or Navy. This rule, however, is not to affect Officers who desire to quit the Service, for the express purpose of settling in the Colonies, it is only required that when they resign their Commissions, they should apply for a certificate from the Commander in Chief, or from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or from the Master General of the Ordnance, that they do so with the view of emigrating; and such certificate, if produced to the Governor of any of the Colonies before mentioned within one year from its date, *but not otherwise*, will be a sufficient warrant for allowing the bearer the same advantages as Officers who are still in Her Majesty's Service.

6th. An actual residence of two years in the Colony must be proved before the titles can be granted, except in cases in which death may have occurred before the expiration of that period.

7th. For the convenience of Officers, the following heads are subjoin of the Rules for the sale of Land in the Australian settlements.

All lands are disposed of by sale alone, and must have been once least exposed to public auction.

The lowest upset price is not less than £1 per acre, but the Governo has power to raise the same by proclamation, though not again to reduc

The lands are distinguished into three different classes, viz., Town Suburban lots, and Country Lots.

Upon Town and Suburban lots, as well as upon a proportion not exce one-tenth of the whole of the Country lots offered for sale at any auc the Governor has the power of naming a higher than the general or j upset price, these last to be designated "Special Country lots."

Town and Suburban lots are in no case disposed of except by auction, but Country lots which have already been put up to publica and not sold, may be disposed of afterwards by private contract upset price.

No lands are sold by private contract except for ready money sold by public auction, one-tenth at least of the whole purchase must be put down, and the remainder within one calendar month deposit is forfeited.

Lands are put up for sale in lots not exceeding one squar extent.

8th. In Ceylon, land is sold by auction at an upset price, be fixed by the Governor, but which is not to be less than

he lands are exposed for sale, they will be surveyed by the Govern-
d duly advertised.
t the Cape of Good Hope, the upset price is 2s. per acre in the old
and 4s. per acre in the district of Natal.
n. The several prices above-mentioned are of course subject to a
sion at any time by the proper authorities, and the pecuniary amount
the remission made to Office cannot be increased on account of an
increased value set upon the lands.

Bombay Castle, 8th September, 1851.

No. 495 of 1851.—Major H. Carstairs, of the 6th Regt. N. I., has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st September 1851.

No. 496 of 1851.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Major Cochran, dated Ahmednuggur, the 30th May, 1851, appointing Lieut. Morse, of the 1st Battalion, to act as Adjutant of the 3d Battalion of Artillery during the absence of Lieut. Mark, on leave to the Presidency, or until further orders; and also to act as Quarter Master of that Battalion until the arrival of Lieut. Harris, the Officer appointed to that situation, or until further orders.

An order by Major Jacob, C. B., dated Camp, Khanghur, the 16th August, 1851, appointing Lieut. Meerweather, 2nd in command, to act as Adjutant to the 1st Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut. W. H. R. Green, on leave to Kurrachee, or until further orders.

An order by the same Officer, and of the same date, appointing Lieut Collier, Adjutant, to act as 2nd in Command of the 2nd Regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut. W. H. R. Green, on leave to Kurrachee, or until further orders.

An order by Lieut. Col Leeson, dated Camp, Poona, the 1st July, 1851, appointing Serjeant Major George Robottom, of the 3rd Troop H. A. to act as Riding Master to the Horse Brigade, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 9th September, 1851.

No. 497 of 1851.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have been pleased to authorize the grant of a donation of one thousand Rupees to Lieut. F. W. Mackenzie, of the 8th Regiment N. I., for proficiency attained by him in four Native Languages.

ERRATUM.

In General order No. 420 of the 19th July last, assigning rank to Captain R. L. Taylor, and Lieut. R. Johnstone, of the 18th Regiment N. I.,—for 18th July 1851, read 8th July 1851.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 4th September, 1851.

The undermentioned Officer has obtained leave of absence :—

29th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. D. Eales, from 8th Sept. to 29th Oct., to proceed to the Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Adjutant General's Office, Bombay, 4th Sept. 1851.

At a Native General Court Martial, assembled at Shikarpoor, on Wednesday the 13th day of August 1851, and of which Subedar Major Purtab Singh of the 15th Regt. N. I. is President, Privates Azad Khan, Hussan Khan, Sypoolah Khan, Summund Khan, Sadeck Khan, Roop Khan, and Rahimtoo, Jan Khan, of the 1st Belooch Battalion, were tried on the following charge, viz.

Charge.—For having at or near Shikarpoor, between the hours of 7 and 9 P. M. on or about the 13th day of June 1851, deserted from the 1st Belooch Battalion, and not returning until brought back by an Escort of the Scinde Irregular Horse, on or about the 19th June 1851.

(Signed) G. MAYOR, Lieut.,
Commanding 1st Belooch Battalion.

Camp Shikarpoor, 21st June 1851.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 16th June 1851.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :—

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the evidence before it is, of opinion, that the Prisoners, Privates Azad Khan, Gr. Company Hussan Khan, No. 1 Company, Sypoolah Khan, No. 6 Company, Summund Khan, Sadeck Khan, Roop Khan, Rahimtoolah Khan, Light Company, of the 1st Belooch Battalion, are Guilty of the charge preferred against them.

Sentence.—The Court having found the Prisoners Guilty, as above specified, and having received evidence of general good character with respect to all of them, does adjudge them, Privates Azad Khan, Gr. Company, Hussan Khan, No. 1. Company, Sypoolah Khan, No. 6 Company, and Summund Khan, Sadeck Khan, Roop Khan, Rahimtoolah Khan, of the Light. Company, 1st Belooch Battalion, to undergo imprisonment with hard labor for three years, in such place as the confirming authority may direct.

(Sd.) PURTAB SINGH, Subedar Major and President
(Sd.) G. R. REMINGTON, Capt., Offg. Judge Advocate.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Sd.) J. GREY, Lieut. Genl. Commander in Chief.

Bombay, 2nd September 1851.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be undergone in the Jail at Tannah, and to have effect from the 13th August 1851.

The Brigadier General Commanding the Scinde Division will be pleased to take the necessary steps for forwarding the Prisoners to Tannah, where they are to be made over to the Civil authorities.

The Prisoners are to be struck off the strength of the 1st Belooch Battalion from the 2nd instant.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) J. HALE, Lieut. Col., Depy. Adjt Genl. of the Army.

Head Quarters, Poona, 8th September 1851.

The following is confirmed :—

Extract of Order by the Officer Commanding 78th Highlanders, dated 4th July 1851, directing Captain Ridge, who arrived from England to Bombay, to do duty with the Left Wing of that Corps sta-

Leave of absence :—

Ensign—Lieutenant Havelock and Ensign Jerome, having been reported by the Examination Committee assembled at Poona, sufficiently qualified in the Hindoostanee language to warrant their appearing before the Examination Committee at the Presidency, are granted leave of absence for that purpose.

Lieut. Havel &c., from 15th Sept. to 25th Oct. 1851.
Jerome, from 8th Sept. to 3rd November 1851.

The following are confirmed :—

General Order by Brigadier General Manson, C. B., Commanding Division, dated 18th August 1851, granting leave of absence to Lieut. [illegible], for 28th August to 27th October 1851, to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Order, dated 29th August 1851, granting leave to Captain Du Cane, [illegible] of the 1st Steamer for Bombay, to 30th Sept. 1851, on

Division Orders, dated 30th August 1851, granting leave of absence to Lieutenant Apewhite, 4th, from the sailing of the 1st Steamer for Bombay to proceed to Bombay in progress to England on furlough.

Leave of absence :—

83rd Foot.—Lieut. Dickenson from 15th October 1851 to 15th March 1852, to Poona, on urgent private affairs.

Ensign Elrington, of the 78th Highlanders, having been reported on the 6th, by the Deputy Inspector General H. M.'s Hospitals, as quite recovered from his late illness and fit for duty, is directed to proceed forthwith to join the Wing of his Corps at Colaba.

83rd Foot. Lieutenant Bockey, in extension to enable him to join from 21st August to 5th September 1851.

By Order of His Excellency Lieut Genl. Sir John Grey, K. C. B.,
(Signed) T. S. CONWAY, Major,
Acting Deputy Adjutant General H. M.'s Forces Bombay.

Head Quarters, Poona, 8th September, 1851.

1. Unposted Ensign A. Smith, attached to the 4th Regt. N. I., or Rifle Corps, is transferred to do duty with the 12th Regt. N. I., at Ahmedabad, and directed to join.

2. The undermentioned Officers have been allowed leave of absence :—

2nd Grenadiers, N. I.—Lieut. D. J. Macdonell, from 18th August to 30th September, to proceed to Bombay, on Medical Certificate.

13th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. R. Mahaby, from 1st Sept. to 30th September, in extension, to remain at Poona, on Medical Certificate.

23d Regt. N. I. I.—Lieut. J. Peyton, from 1st September to 30th September, ditto.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adj Genl. of the Army.

MARINE.

Indian Naval Orders.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1851.

No. 101 of 1851.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Commodore Stephen Lushington, Commander in Chief of the Indian Navy.

1. The Port Surgeon to afford Medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the "Zenobia," from the 5th August 1851.

2. Mr. Foster, Midshipman, of the "Zenobia," to reside on shore for the benefit of his health, on the 6th August 1851.

By Captain J. P. Sanders, Senior Indian Naval Officer at Aden.

3. Lieutenant Batt to the temporary charge of the "Elphinstone," vice Captain Sanders, proceeded to Europe, on Medical certificate, from the 24th July 1851.

By Commander R. Ethersey, Indian Navy, Commanding the Indus Flotilla.

4. Lieutenant H. W. Grounds, attached to the Indus Flotilla, holding a 4th Class Gunnery Certificate, to draw the allowances for the same, from the 1st March 1851.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1851.

No. 102 of 1851.—Lieutenant F. Gardiner is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on Medical certificate, from the 10th February last, the date of his embarkation from Singapore.

No. 103 of 1851.—Mr. T. G. Clarke, 3rd Class Engineer, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on Medical certificate, from the 10th February last, the date of his embarkation from Singapore.

No. 104 of 1851.—Lieutenant R. Barker returned to his duty on the 29th ultimo, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

No. 105 of 1851.—Mr. George Bapel, Volunteer for the Indian Navy, arrived from England on the 27th ultimo.

No. 106 of 1851.—Candido Cabral, Journeyman Apprentice, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required Examination, is promoted to the Grade of 4th Class Country Trained Engineer, from the 6th July 1851.

No. 107 of 1351.—Mr. T. Knox, 2nd Class Engineer, is allowed a further extension of leave to the 30th instant, to remain at Poona, on Medical certificate.

No. 108 of 1851.—Lieutenant O Child is allowed leave of absence for one year to Europe, on private affairs, without pay.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1851.

No. 109 of 1851.—The Hon'ble the Court of Directors have permitted Mr. Francis Hora, Purser in the Indian Navy, to remain in England till the end of July, for the recovery of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th September, 2851.

Lieut. R. Barker, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, was permitted to reside on shore, for the benefit of his health, on the 1st instant.

Mr. Wilson, Captain's Clerk, Supernumerary, on board the Feroze, is to be discharged to the Elphinstone.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th September 1851.

Lieut. Manners, Supernumerary on board the Hastings, is to be discharged to the Feroze.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th September, 1851.

Commander Young, of the Feroze, is hereby appointed Acting Assistant Superintendent from the 5th instant, and Lieut. Manners will assume Command of the Feroze from Commander Young.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th September, 1851.

Lieut. Strover, of the Feroze, is hereby transferred to the Moozuffer.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th September, 1851.

Mr W. J. Nanneries, Acting 2nd Class 2nd Master, of the Berenice, is hereby promoted to Acting 1st Class 2nd Master that Vessel from the 6th instant.

[Sd.) F. G. BOSE, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—At Randal Lodge, on the morning of the 4th Sept., the wife of Colonel Lester, Artillery, of a son. At Colaba, on the 29th August, the Lady of D. J Cole Browne, H. M.'s 98th Regt., of a daughter. In the Fort, Military Square, on the morning of the 6th Sept., the Lady of Mr. John Fido, of the Mint, of a son. At Grant Buildings, on the 7th September, the Lady of W. H. Payne, Esq., of a son. At Kotree, on the 24th August, Mrs. Bradrod, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At St. Thomas' Cathedral, on the 3rd August, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, George Palmer Robinson, Esq., eldest son of the late John Joseph Robinson, Esq., of Banff, N. B., to Madeline Millington, eldest daughter of William Brooks, Esq., Master in Equity, of the Supreme Court.

DEATH.—At Neemuch, on the 30th August, Anna Maria, the beloved child of Lieutenant and Mrs. Edmond Bacon, 25th Regt. N. I., aged one year and five months.

ASIATIC NEWSPAPERS BOMBAY

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

1851 ARRIVALS.

5th Sept.—B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, from Kurrachee 2nd Sept. *Passengers*—Mrs. Townsend; Mrs. Bingham, and Child; Mrs. Dickinson; Mrs. Fenner; Mrs. Sandison; Lieutenant M. R. Haig; Ensign A. H. Des Vœux, 5th Bo. N. L. I. Lieutenant Darnell, 51st B. N. I.; T. Curling, Esq., Deputy Collector, Scinde; Lieutenant W. F. J. Morphy and Captain R. DeCane, H. M.'s 64th Foot; Cornet Arthur, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant Lestor; Ensign J. Watson, Bo. N. I.; Lieutenant A. Applewhaite, 6th Foot; Superintending Surgeon J. Don, M. D.; Captain Bingham, H. M.'s 60th Rifles; the Rev. Mr. Dickenson; Lieutenant Hicks, N. I.; four Europeans, and fifty Natives, deck.

" " Steamer Sir J. R Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat, 1st Sept. *Passengers*—Lieutenant Lucas, 11th N. I.; Ensign Buchanan, 29th N. I.; and a number of Natives.

8th " Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat., 7th Sept. *Passengers*—81 Natives, deck.

9th " His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's Arab ship of war Shah Allum, Hussain Bin Abdool Rahimon, Nacoda, from Muscat 29th August. *Passengers*—57 Natives.

DEPARTURES.

4th Sept.—American Ship Lucia Maria, John Wallis, to Muscat. *Passenger*—Mr. W. Cloatman.

" " Steamer Achilles, J. W. Purchase, to Aden.

5th " Ship Ontario, D. Watson, to Cochin. *Passengers*—Mrs. James, and family.

" " Brig Freak, Goolam Mahomed, to the Coast and Calcutta. *Passengers*—25 Natives.

6th " Ship David Malcolm, A. Sinclair, to Singapore and China. *Passenger*—John Armstrong.

" " Ship Emperor, R. Gentle, to China.

" " Ship City of Palaces, H. Jones, to Calcutta.

" " Steamer Dwarka, F. Banks, to Coast and Cochin. *Passengers*—Ensign Murray,, and 10 Natives.

" " Steamer Bombay, N. W. Haselwood, to Kurrachee. *Passengers*—Major Adams; Lieut. and Mrs. Hatch; and 15 Natives.

7th " Ship Eliza, T. Pain, to Calcutta.

8th " Ship Hydroose, Madar Shah, Nacoda, to Calcutta. *Passengers*—20 Natives.

9th " Steamer Sir J Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. *Passengers*—Mrs. Fenner: and several Natives.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

1851 ARRIVALS.

5th Sept.—Lieutenant C. Darnell, 51st Bengal N. I., on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

" " Lieutenant Alfred W. Lucas, 7th Regt. N.I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

" " Lieutenant Graham, Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

6th " Ensign W. Hicks, 24th Regt. on duty, from Shikarpore.

" " Ensign W. Buchanan, 29th Regt. N. I., on duty from Surat.

" " Lieutenant C. G. Anderson, 1st Grd. Regt., N. I., on duty from Ahmednuggur.

8th " Lieutenant W. Turnbull, N. V. Battn., on leave, from Dapoolie.

DEPARTURES.

6th Sept.—Major W. Scott Adams, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl., on leave, to Kurrachee.

7th " 1st Lieutenant H. F. Disbrow, 1st Fusiliers, to rejoin, to Poona.

" " Lieutenant A. Davidson, Bombay Engineers, to join, to Poona.

9th " 2nd Lieutenant J. Reid, Horse Arty., to join, to Poona.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER 1851.

Exchange.

London	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. at 1s. 11⅜d. per Rupee.
Bank Rates		1s. 11¼d.
Ditto	3 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Ditto	2 ditto	1s. 11d.
Ditto	1 ditto	1s. 10⅞d.
Calcutta	at 60 days'	100⅜ per cent.
Ditto	30 ditto	100⅛ "
Ditto	Sight	102 "
Madras	30 days'	99¼ "
Ditto	Sight	Par.
China	60 days'	220

Bank, &c. Shares.

Bombay Bank	Rs.	1,000	6½ ℘ ct. 22 per cent pm. sales.
Oriental Bank	"	500	7 do. 6 disct. sales.
Commercial Bank	"	500	7 do. 10 disct. sales.
Agra Bank	"	500	8 do. Par.
Apollo Press Co.	"	12,500	1,500 p. shr. Rs. 17,600
Colaba ditto	"	7,000	1,500 p. shr. Rs. 16,825
Colaba Land Co.	"	10,000	434 p. shr Rs. 7,000 Nomi.
Bombay S. N. Co.	"	500	6 p. ct Rs. 42 p. ct. disct.
G. I. P. Railway Co.	"	Rs. 27.	4.5. Rs. 6 8 0

Government Securities.

5 ℘ Ct.	Transfer Loan	Rs. 115 ℘ 100	Siccas. Sales.
"	Loan 1825-26	" 107¾	do.
"	Loan 1829-30	" 107½	do.
"	Loan 1841-42	" 96	do.
4 "	Loan 1832-33	" 96½	
"	Loan 1835 36 / 1842-43	" 91	

Rates of Freight.

To London per ton....£2 5s. 0 l., Nominal.
To Liverpool.....£2 at £2 2s. 6d. do.
To Clyde..... Nominal.
To China..... Rs. 13 per candy.
To Calcutta Salt. ... Rs. 275 per Rass.

Prices of Bullion, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	10 4 at 10 6 as.
Bank of England Notes	"	10 4 as. per £.
Spanish Dollars	"	221 per 100 dlrs.
German Crowns	"	214 do.
Sycee Silver	"	104½ p 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	"	16 1/16 per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch	"	15⅝ do.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Accounts payable on demand { 2½ per cent. per annum.
" Deposits, payable at 1 month's notice.....3 " "
" " " at 3 months' " .....4 " "

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED

On Government Bills	Not exceeding 3 months	4 per ct. per annum.
" Commercial Bills		7 " "
" Loans on Government Notes		6 " "
" " Goods, &c		8½ " "

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE

On London at 6 months' sight	at	1s. 11¼d. per Rupee.
" " at 3 months' sight	"	1s. 11⅜d. "
" " at 2 months' sight	"	1s. 11d. "
" " at 1 month's sight	"	1s. 10⅞d. "
" " at 1 day's sight	"	1s. 10½d. "
" Ireland at 1 day's sight / " Scotland at 1 day's sight / Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	"	1s. 10½d. "

COMMISSION

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities ½ per cent.

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for commission, on remittances for the equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order;—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Or
Bombay, 11th September, 1851.

Observatory Report.

Wednesday, September 10th.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 1st to the 7th September, (inclusive), 185

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta, No 1.	Inches.
Sept	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
1		29·674					0	
2	29·774	·702	78·0	84·5	77·0	79·5	0	
3	·789	·618	78·5	84·4	76·0	80·0	0	
4	·736	·658	77·0	84·0	76·0	78·3	0	
5	·782	·713	77·0	82·4	75·0	77·2	0	
6	·841		77·3	84·0	74·0	78·0	0	
7		·731					0	
							0	
							Total	

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

September 1st.—Clouds scattered throughout, sma
" 2nd. " " " light
" 3rd. " " "
" 4th. " " "
" 5th. " " "
" 6th. " " "
" 7th. " " "

Magnetic Observatory, Colaba,
7th September, 1851.

ANDREW DUNPOL,

AGENT, BOOKSELLER, MUSIC SELLER, &c. &c.

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The Benares Magazine.

No. XXVII., —— JUNE, 1851.

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No. XXVIII. will published this month.

THE BENARES MAGAZINE is procurable at CANNON'S and DUNLOP'S, Bombay. The Magazine is published, in numbers of about 200 pages, every a termine month; and is devoted to theological, Oriental, and general polite literature. It advocates the principles of the Church of the Reformation.

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Do. " 2, " 1,000	" 4
Do. " 3, " 1,000	" 3
Coffee, per frazil of 18 lbs	"
Chocolate, per lb	"
Cocoa, per lb	"
Candles, Europe, per lb	"
Do. Cochin, per maund	"
Capers, per dozen bottles	"
China Preserves, assorted, in jars	"
Cheese, of sorts, per lb	"
Currants, "	"
Fruit, Tart, per dozen	"
" Brandy, per do	"
" Syrup, per do	"
Figs, in drums	
Hams, of sorts, per lb	"
Isinglass, per lb	
Jams and Jellies, assorted, in 3 lb. jars, per dozen	" 4
Do. do. do. in 2 lb. do.	" 30
Mustard, 1 lb. bottles, per dozen	" 15
Do. ½ do. do. do.	" 9
Maccaroni, per lb	" 1½
Muscatels, per box	" 5
Olives, per dozen	" 12
Oil, salad, per dozen	" 15
Pickles, of sorts, quarts, per doz	" 12
Do. do. pints, per doz	" 9
Do. West India imperial hot, pints, per doz	" 15
Do. of Bombay Mangoes, per keg of 100	" 18
Pork, salted, in keg	" 12
Potted Hams, Bacon, Tongues, &c. &c., in pots, per doz	" 9
Sauces, of sorts, in pints, per doz	" 1
Do. Worcestershire, per do	
Sauces of Soyer's, in pints, per do	
Sardines, in 1 lb. cannisters, per doz	
Do. in ½ do. do.	
Sugar Candy, per ½ tub	
Do. soft, of 1st sort, per maund	
Do. do., 2d do., per do	
Soups, assorted, in 2 lb. cannisters, per doz	
Do. do. in 1 lb. do. do	
Sago Rice, per maund	
Tongues, in kegs	
Tea, Pekoe, in 10 catty box	
Do. do. in 5 catty box	
Do. Pouchang, in 10 do. do	
Do. green, in 10 do. do	
Do. do., in 5 do. do	
Taploca, in 1 lb. bottle	
Vermicelli, per lb	
Vegetables, in cannisters, 2 lbs., per doz	
Do. in do. 1 do., do	
Vinegar, in quarts	
Do. in pints	
Do. Raspberry, pints, per doz	

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